of which 1.632 were established during the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 154.

At these latter offices the postage on local matter amounted to \$4.495,230 52, a sum exceeding by \$1,021,894 01 the entire cost of the carrier service of the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established the rate is only half as large.

It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate postage upon local letters was one sent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased in order to defray the expense of such service. It seems to me that the old rate may now with propriety be restored, and that, too, even at the risk of diminishing for a time, at least, the receipts from postage upon local letters. I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only its own collection and delivery but the collection and delivery of all other classes; and I am confident, after full consideration of the subject, that the reduction of rate would be followed by such a growing accession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenues of the Post Oflice. Post Office.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Postin aster-General devotes much of his report to the consideration, in its various aspects, of the relations of the Government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the views which I there expressed in dis-

subject since my last annual message has not led me
to change the views which I there expressed in disseating from the recommendation of the then Postmaster-General that the Government assume the
same control over the telegraph which it has always
exercised over the mails.

Admitting that its authority in the premises is as
ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not,
in my judgment, be a wise use of that authority to
purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph
lines, or to construct others with a view of entering
into general competition with private enterprise.

The objectious which may be justly urged against
either of those projects, and indeed against any systam which would require an enormous increase in
the Civil Service list, do not, however, apply to some
of the plans which have lately provoked public
comment and discussion. It has been claimed, for
example, that Congress might wisely authorize the
Postmaster General to contract with some private
persons or corporation for the transmission of messages, or of a certain class of messages, at specified
raics and under Government supervision. Various
such schemes of the same general nature but widely
differing in their special characteristics, have been
suggested in the public prints, and the arguments
by which they have been supported and opposed
have doubtless attracted your attention. It is
likely that the whole subject will be considered by
you at the present session. In the nature of things
it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at
all, by any particular suggestions which I might
now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the
Government should probably be aided slightly, if at
all, by any particular suggestions which I might
now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the
Government should probably be aided slightly, if at
all, by any particular suggestions which I might
now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the
Government should probably the proposition.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The Attorney-General criticizes in his report the

provisions of existing law fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the Federal courts. These provisions are chiefly contained in the Act of February 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into that Act from statutes which had been passed into that Act from statutes which had been passed many years previous. It is manifest that such compensation as might, when these laws were enacted, have been just and reasonable, would, in many instances, be justly regarded at the present day as inadequate. I concur with the Attorney-General in the belief that the statutes should be revised by which these fees are regulated.

So, too, should the laws which regulate the compensation of district-attorneys and marshals. They should be paid wholly by salaries, instead of in part by fees, as is now the case. The change would prove to be a measure of economy, and would discourage the institution of needless and oppressive legal proceedings, which, it is to be feared, have in some instances been conducted for the mere sake of personal gain.

AID TO THE PUBLIC.

I have previously referred to the alarming state of Illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of Congress whether some Federal aid should not be extended to public primary education wherever adequate pro-vision therefor has not already been made. THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The Utah Commission has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report. As a result of its labors in supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the Act of March 22, 1882, it appears that the persons by that Act dis-1882, it appears that the persons by that Act disqualified, to the number of about 12,000 were excluded from the polls. This fact, however, affords little cause for congratulation, and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy. All of the members of the Legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this Government is seeking to suppress, and that its effort in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than to receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be remonens, the law under which the Commissioners have been acting should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such stringent measures the incorporation of some such stringent measures as they recommend, as were included in Bitt No. 2,238 on the calendar of the Senate at its last

session.

I am convinced, however, that polygamy has besession.

I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly intrenched in the Territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack it with any but the stontest weapons which constitutional legislation can fashion. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing Government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature of the entire political control of the Territory, and the establishment of a Commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Department of Agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the Commissioner giving the results of his investigations and experiments will be found interesting and

At his instance a convention of those interested in At his instance a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalence of pleuro-puctanonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of diseases on. A committee of the convention will invite your co-operation in investi-gating the causes of these diseases and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

I trust that Congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that Territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for the col-lection of debts, the support of education, the con-veyance of property, the administration of estates or the enforcement of contracts; none, indeed, for the punishment of criminals except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts.

The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large development, while its geographical situation is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that Territory.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations, controlling in whole or an part the facilities for the inter-State carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the public to diverse measures unjust and oppressive in robbery was also set for January 14.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Second Page.

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In some instances the State Governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford evils, but in others they h

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would itself be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the

contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water.

During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profuse floods followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities were in greet measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portions of the forests on the National domain as essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water-courses is of the highest consequence.

of important water-courses is of the highest consequence.

Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountain region of Montana near the northern boundary of the United States, between the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain and establishing there a forest preserve.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries, where

in the United States during the participate, where tracted attention in many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises had been made public through the foreign agencies of this Government. The Industrial Exhibition at Boston and the Southern Exposition at Lonsville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstauding the absence of any professional character in those undertakings.

The Centennial Exposition to be held next year at New-Orleans, in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the Act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1883, declaring that Exposition to be National and International in its character, all foreign Governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it excited abroad.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

The Commissioners of the District of THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for it your careful attention, especially for those portions which relate to assessments, arrears of taxes and in-

The report of the Commissioners of the District of

crease of water supply. PROGRESS IN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, The Commissioners who were appointed under the Act of January 16, 1883, entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance

States, entered promptly their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute was approved and promulgated by the President. In some particulars wherein they seemed defective those rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to those offices of the public service to which the statute relates.

The act is limited in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several Executive Departments at Washington (numbering about 5,600), and to similar positions in customs districts and nost offices where as many as fifty persons are employed. A classification of these positions analogous to that existing in the Washington offices was duly made before the law went into effect. Eleven customs districts and twenty-three post offices were thus brought under the immediate operation of the statute.

tatute. The annual report of the Civil Service Com-THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Much interesting and varied information is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian question, to his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the pension laws. The statutes which prescribe the definitions and punishments of crimes relating to the pensions could doubtless he made more effective by certain amendments and additions which are pointed out in the Secretary's report.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite independent than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there has been no serious difficulty in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified portions thereof at any of the Departments or at any of the post offices and customs districts above named, the post offices and customs districts above named the post offices and customs districts above named the post offices and customs districts above named. statute.

At the time when the present Executive entered upon his office, his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the Government without a constitutional head, It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate at its last session, after full consideration, passed an Act relating to this subject, which now, I trust, will commend itself to the approval of both houses of Con-

mend itself to the approval of both houses of Congress.

The clause of the Constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the Presidential succession presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," our organic law providing that, when the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice-President, who must himself under like circumstances give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President, I need not here set forth the numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the Constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body;

have since been the subject of that these momentons in that body.

It is greatly to be hoped that these momentons questions will find speedy solution, lest emergencies may arise when longer delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm.

THE VETO POWER. For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that Congress propose an Amendment to that provision of the Constitution which prescribes the formalities for the enactment of laws, whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys the Executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judg-

ment. CIVIL RIGHTS,

The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this Amendment to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions in-tended to secure the enforcement of those rights have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully

Any legislation waterby Congress may leaving supplement the guarantees which the Constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

GHESTER A. ARTHUR.

B ashington, December 3, 1883.**

THE NEW TIME STANDARD SUSTAINED.

Boston, Dec. 4 .- Judge Holmes, of the Supreme Court, to-day, in the case of Chapp against Jenkins, directed a writ of prohibition to issue against the defendant to prevent him from further proceedings against the plaintiff, under the poor debtor law. Clapp was cited to appear before Jenkius, Commissioner of Insolvency, Noappear before Jenkius, Commissioner of Insolvency, November 19, between 9 and 10 a. m. Clapp appeared at the office of Jenkius at 9:45 a. m., according to the new time. The magistrate refused to recogzize the new time standard, and as if was one minute past 10 by the old time. Jenkius declared the debtor in default. Judge Holmes decided that Clapp had a right to be governed by the new standard, which, by its universal adoption, became the usage of the community the day it went into effect.

THE TRIAL OF FRANK JAMES.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4 .- Frank James was brought here from Independence to-day. In the Criminal Court later January 14 was selected as the day of his trial for the Blue out train roobery. Bail was fixed at THE TREASURY REPORT.

Continued from Fourth Page.

has made progress, tide-tables and a map of the variation of the compass throughout the United States have been published of accuracy and extent beyond what has heretofore been done.

The Superintendent recommends an increase in the appropriation for surveys to bring the results of field work into proper economic relation to the expenditures for outfit and transportation. This work is one of progress and development. It can best be presecuted during a time of peace and prosperity. The representations made by the Superintendent in his report, herewith submitted, are worthy of consideration by Congress.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

or peace and prosperity. The representations made by the Superintendent in his report, herewith submitted, are worthy of consideration by Congress.

MARINE HOSPITAL ERRYICE.

During the last flacal year, 40,195 patients received relief—13,356 were treated in hospitals and 26,839 at the dispensaries. The usual number of surgical appliances and orders for transportation were furnished. The receipts from all sources were \$420,000 15, and the expenditures \$469,966 21. This includes \$35,440 92 which were expended on account of extraordinary alterations and repairs to hospital buildings. Of the hospital patients treated 9.019 recovered, 2.855 were furnored, 197 remained unaffected by treatment, 502 died. There were 2.686 persons physically examined by officers of the service at relief stations, Marine, Revenue-Marine, and Light-house Services, and to enlistment in the Life-Saving Service. The larger under (2.171) were applicants for pilots 'liense, 'examined for color blindness. There have been no objections made to this examination, or appeals taken, within the year. Sixty-three of the pilots were found to be color blind, and accordingly releated. The examinations should extend to the hearing as well as vision, inasunch as ability to recognize the sound of escaping steam and of whistes is a necessary qualification for an efficient pilot. Extensive repairs have been made to the hospital buildings, and their general condition has been improved.

Governmental quarantines have been maintained under the Appropriation acts of 1882 and 1883, placing in each, \$100,000 at the disposal of the President in case of a threatened or actual epidemic, to be expended in his discretion for preventing and suppressing the spread of epidemics and the establishment of yellow fever hospitals at cities likely to be infected is adopted, no appropriation for the ordinary expenses will be required during the coming facely examine—6 one of the part in each state, buildings, and wharf, \$50,000. Cape. Charles Quarantine—8 when the provent heavin

The success of National quantum during the past two years.

Full details of the operations of the service in all its branches will be found in the annual report of the service, herewith transmitted, and several recommendations, to which I ask Congressional attention, besides any of which special notice is taken above.

NATIONAL BOARD OF REALTH.

The National Board of Health expended \$97,332 60, of which sum \$34,687 67 was for work in progress at the close of the last fiscal year and \$802,644 93 is chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30,1883. While a liberal construction has been given to the laws relating to sanifarry work, the board has been held to strict-accountability for all moneys appropriated for its use.

On the second of June last the act of June 2, 1879, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious discusses, expired by limitation. There is now no legislation immediately to the same end. Whether there be need of re-ceneting any or all of the provisions of the act of June 2, 1879, its for Congress to determine.

The report of the board will show its views on this and kindred subjects.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE. NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

These are the statistics of this service for the last fiscal

Divisions.	Wienmers.	Tournage.	Herman
Pacific Coast. Atlantic Coast. Western rivers. Northern lakes. Gulf coast.	2,879 9,879 952 1,270 878	130,704 1 605,058 4 198,028 6 315,972 8 85,078 0	0 9,360 4 5,369 9 4.874
Totals	5,83.1	1,381,932 0	4 28,292
In tonuage In number of officers From steam ressels From licenses to officers	Receipts.		# 0 Jan # 17
Total			181,180 44
Salaries of inspectors at Traveiling and misce las	fixpennes.		\$202,424 74

Excess of expenditures over receipts. \$59,819,33 Decrease in receipts from ateam vessels below 1882 5,198,86 Decrease in receipts from officers licenses 90,502 (a) The decrease in receipts for the inspection of steam-The decrease in receipts for the inspection of steam-vessels is accounted for by the acts of Congress approved respectively on August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the first act making large reductions in the tonnage of steamers on which the fees are collected, the second resincing the fees on steam pleasure-vessels about 75 per cent. It is estimated that the aggregate reduction in receipts for the causes stated will approximate \$15,000 annually.

The cause for the decrease in receipts for officers the causes for the decrease in receipts for officers the cause for the decrease in receipts for officers the cause for the decrease in Tongress approved April 5, 1882, reducing such fees from \$10 and \$5 each, according to grade, to 50 cents each for all grades. The unexpended surplus of \$353,245 35 standing to the credit of the inspection service will cover all deficiencies during the next ten years, even though there should be no increase in the receipts.

The number of accidents to steam-vessels during the year resulting in loss of life was 34:

From expicts 18

From exples as ...

From Bre 11
For collisions
From nugs, wrechs and sinking 6
The number of lives lost from various causes during the year was 284: r m explosions....

The distinctive silk-threaded fibre paper adopted in 1870, as described in the report for that year, continues to give satisfaction, and is used for all notes, bonds, certificates, checks, and other obligations of the Government.

To June 30, 1883, the automatic register at the mill showed

and other obligations of the Government.

To June 30, 1833, the automatic register at the mill showed a total registration since the use ufacture of the paper was began, in 1879, of -8,211,250 sincels. Of these, 41,952,950 perfect sheets have been received at the Department and faily accounted for, the balance being destroyed at the mill as imperfect. During the last floar year there have been received from the mill 13,12,000 sheets, and 10,871,312 sheets have been delivered to the printile for the printing of various securities. The printer has returned during that period 9,611,-877 as perfect, and 54,005 imperfect sheets.

At the cases of the fiscal year there were in the Secretary's office, subject to requisition, 12,0-9,614 sheets, and in the fureau of rangraving and Frinting, in process of printing, 1,05,035 2-3 sheets.

The paper used for internal revenue stamps is made without a distinctive fibre, its distinctive feature consisting of a water-mark of the letters "U.S. I. It.". During the last small year the Department received from the manufacture 30,407,060 sheets of this paper, and delivered to the printer 24,243,445 sheets. The flureau of Engraving and Frinting delivered during the fiscal year 22,554,510 perfect sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered during the fiscal year 22,554,510 perfect sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose of Engraving and Frinting delivered sheets. At the chose

COUNT, EXAMINATION, AND DESTRUCTION OF RE-DEEMED AND UNISSUED SECURITIES.

The redeemed United states notes, National bank currency and a bacellaneous accurities received by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, for intal count and destruction amounted to \$217,282,487 51, and the United States notes, National bank currency, and other obligations multilated in years.

primities, sum unissuen timicu estates bonds and National bank currency received for destruction amounted to \$370,378,874, or an aggregate of securities destroyed amounting to \$857, 500,131 51; of which amount, \$311,274,800 were in United States bonds, which were no longer required for the purpose of issue. Petalis of the above will be found in the tables accom-panying this report.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING. The service in connection with this bureau has, by an in erease in the number of presses, in the stock of unfinished work and material on hand, and in other ways, been greatly improved during the year. The building used by it does not improved during the year. The building used by it does not furnish sufficient space for the convenient execution of the work. The space for each press is too limited. The printing rooms are crowded, the number of employes required for the work is too many for good health. Other deficiencies are stated in the report of the chief of that bureau. The work has much increased since it began in this building. An increase to the extent reached was not foreseen. The matter of an enlarement of the building will be submitted to Congress during the session.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. During the last year, work has been in progress upon

twenty-seven buildings, under direction of the Supervising Architect, of which number ten have been commenced and four completed, and two of the largest Government buildings, those at Philadelphia and St. Lonis, are practically completed. The expenditures during the year for work on all new buildings, including sites, have amounted to \$3,770,468 15; for repeirs and preservation of public buildings, \$168,476 76; for leating apparatus and repuirs to same, elevators, vaults, safes, locks, storage of aliver dollars, etc., \$144,930 76.

HALL OF RECORDS.

There is a necessity for the construction of a building at the Capital for the storage of files and records of the several Departments. They have accumulated to such an extent, and room is so sennt, that quantities must be stored in unsafe places so crowded as not to be easily accessible. The chances of loss of valuable and important papers and of mutilation are great.

of loss of valuable and important papers and or mutilation are great. The act approved August 7, 1882, directed the Supervising Architect of this Department to report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, first, a suitable plat of ground for such a building; and se and, the probable cost, with plans and specifications. In obedience to this direction, plans and specifications for a suitable building were propared by the Supervising Architect, which, with his report were transmitted by me to Congress January 17, 1883. In my Judgment, this is a matter which should have the attention of Congress at this session.

The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1883, were \$3,817,028 43. The rev enues deposited in the Treasury on this account for the same period were \$1,970,938 47. Since December 1, 1882, there has been retired, through the

since December 1, 1883, there has been retired, through the operation of the ainking fund, \$183,100 of the bended indebtedness of the District, reducing the amount annually required for interest, \$11,200. Since the duties of the commissioners of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia were devolved on the Treasurer of the United States by the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, there has been retired \$1,375,350 of the funded debt, causing a reduction in the annual interest charge of \$80,853 67.

IMMIGRATION.

The administration of the "act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, with the general supervision of which this Department is charged, has been attended with a reasonable measure of success.

There are certain restrictive features of the law which him-

reasonable measure of success.

There are certain restrictive features of the law which hinder the full accomplishment of its purpose. Some of these were noted in my last report, accompanied by recommendations of legislation for their removal. The experience of another year has confirmed the views then expressed.

The full created by the act is derived from a tax on alien passengers collected at the port at which they land from vessel. The expenditure of it for the main purposes of the act is limited to the ports at which collected. That expenditure is to be made by commissioners descended by State authority and bound by commissioners descended by State authority and bound by commissioners descended by State authority and bound by commissioners have been appointed only at the ports of New-York, Philadelphia. Boston, Batimore, Portland, Me., Key West, and Galveston; those for the four ports at named in the other burst the sums collected are insufficient to warrant the appointment of commissioners. At a tew ports the forts of this bepartment to obtain commissioners have failed through causes beyond its control. Hence the tax collected at the port where no commissioners have failed through causes beyond its control. Hence the fax collected at the ports where no commissions are established is covered into the Treasury, and there is no authority to apply it to the purposes of the act, either at the port where collected or at any others. At the same time the sum collected at ports where commissioners have been appointed and moneys have been expended as are enough for all that they could efficiently do. These results out of the treasure and the apply the moneys wherever collected when in surplustation at such ports, and to apply the moneys wherever collected when in surplustation at paces where more is needed than is their collected.

PAUPERS, CONVICES, LUNATICS, ETC.

The provisions of the law which forbid the landing of alien convicts, lamatics, idiots, or persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge, cannot be prop-

The first section of the immigrant act provides that the find created by it shall, among other uses, be employed for the rente of such minigrants as are in mistress. The second section has a provision substantially the same in criect, in that it requires that the state floari or commission shall be bound by contract "to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may full into distress or men public and." The same section further provides, however, that it "there shall be found among such passes."

Such passion of the same section further provides, however, that it appears an above the same section further provides, however, that it some above the same section further provides, however, that it some distinction, applicable in practice, total the made between these two classes, and some distinction, applicable in practice, total the made between these two classes, and some distinct limit axed within which immigrants under the care of the local boards shall continue a caurer termination in apecial cases.

Amendatory clauses to the act will remedy these defects.

FURTHER DEFECTS AND CRITICISMS OF THE LAW. The act is defective, in that its execution depends entirely upon state officers. Naturally they care for local interests, and act to protect them. The execution of the law should be

The attituder of fives one to the service, and act to protect them. The execution of the law should be by Form to 1400 at 1400

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION. Table showing the number of allen passengers arrived in the United States from 1830 to 1883, and the number of immigrants arrived from 1856 to 1883:

Period.	Alien pas'ng's arrive l.	Period.	Allen pas'ng's arrived.	Immi- grants arrived.
Year ended Sept0, 18:0	28,322 22,633 53,179	Year ended Dec. 31, 1851 1852	379,466 371,603 368,645	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1832	7,303	1854 1855 1857	427,883 200,8.7 200,036 250,882 192,872	195,857 246,945 119,501
Year ended Dec. 31,	58,640	1359. 1860.	121,075 153,418 91,872	118,616 150,237 88,724
1834 1845	65,365 45,374 76,242	1862 1863 1864	91,826 176,214 193,416 248,111	89,007 174,524 193,195 247,453
18.17 18.18 18.00	79,340 38,914 68,059	Jan. 1 to June 30.	240,111	
1810 1811	84,066 80,289 101,565	Year ended	167,757	166,112
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	June 30, 1867 1868	363,074	282,189 352,768
Year ended Supt. 30,	78,615	1870. 1871. 1872.	422,078	404,800
1845 1846 1847	231,958	1873 1874 1875	327,949 244,632	813,339 227,498
1848 1810 1850	297,034	1877 1878	165,010 157,776 197,954	141,857 188,468 177,826
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1880 1881 1882	816,27	788,002

Customs Districts and Countries.	1883.	1882.	Decrease
Baltimore. Baltimore. Boston Detroit. Huron Minnesota. New-Orleans. New-Orleans. New-Vork. Passamaguoddy. Philadelphia. San Fancisco. All other ports.	35,690 48,185 17,166 45,393 1,182 1,707 406,697 3,360 24,508 8,101 10,940	41,789 58,186 20,494 71,424 1,164 3,142 562,171 3,148 36,284 32,669 18,573	6.046 9.908 3.328 26,081 1.486 95,474 *212 11,476 24,477 7,639
Total	603,322	788,992	185,670
England and Wales Ireland Scotland Austria Germany Italy Norway Sweden Dominion of Canada All other countries	64,737 81,486 11,850 10,923 194,786 31,784 23,398 38,277 70,241 75,931	4,050 76,432 18,937 13,619 250,030 32,077 28,101 64,097 98,295 121,244	19,313 *5,054 7,078 2,696 55,844 5,798 26,305 45,418
*Increase.	603,322	788,992	185,670

A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON CLAIMS. The experience of this Department from year to year strengthens the conviction that there should be made by law a limitation upon the time wherein claims against the Government may be presented. Claims that, if ever existing, arose fifty years ago, are now pending before auditing officers. ment may be presented. Claims that, if ever existing, across fifty years ago, are now pending before suditing officers. Statutes of limitations are not in the nature of a refusal to pay a just and admitted claim. If vindictive at all, it is a penalty upon sloth and negligence. The true nature of them is as a protection to the honest from a second demand where payment has once been made, or against an unjust demand where have the second demand where the chance of lost by accident, and oral evidence once accessible is no more to be found in the memory of the hving-. He who insists that he is a creditor of the Government should not be indulged in holding back a claim for payment until, by loss or misplacement of records and the death or change of officers, the Government is bereft of the means of testing the fairness and validity of the demand. It is true that the Government, by its auditing officers, is a tribunal for itself and of counsel for itself therein. Yet so ingenious are claimants that prima facts many a demand is just, which full knowledge of the facts would show to be hollow. Besides that, even if the means of testing the validity of it exists, the official time and effort spent and the elerical tabor called for are a burden upon the means of testing the validity of the facts that have not be considered as a fact of the land of the public. Especial stafutes of this kind are known to Congressional legislation, and one general in its application would be healthful. The doctrine of rea adudicata is often applied in this Department, and claims once heard and fairly and directly passed upon adversely are for that alone refused a hearing. Yet they come again on the change of the head of a Department of the chiefs of divisions. If a statute of limitation should be considered, it should emphasize this feature of the case and give the renewed sanction of Congress to the practice of the Department.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Difficulties and differences have arisen between this Department and the Pacific railroads, in the administration of the laws for the reimbursement of the United States, for moneys directly or indirectly paid by it for their use or benefit Litigation has ensued, and the courts have adjudicated upon Litigation has ensued, and the courts have adjudicated upon the issues made. The cases are: The United States agt. Union Pacific Railroad Company, 91 U. S. Reps., 91; Union Pacific Railway Company agt. The United States, 16 Ct. Claims Rep., 353. They will show the points of difference, and that the judgments were adverse to the claims made in behalf of the United States. See, also, the Shiking Fund Cases, 99 U. S. Reps., 700; Union Pacific Railway Company agt. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 350; Pacific Railroad Company agt. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 350; Pacific Railroad Company agt. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 350; Pacific Railroad Company agt. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 350; Pacific Railroad Company agt. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 350; The report of the First Controller of the Treasury for this year, bozinning at page 8, presents an claborate statement of the existing relations of the Government and these corporations, and to that report I crave leave to refer. In the meanine it has become apparent, that the shiking fund provides for by the act of May 7, 1878, will be inadequate to meet the objects of that statute. Moreover, moneys received by this Department to be added to that fund may not be invested to the statedton of all interested, and lying idle, they yield no income, to the harm of all concerned.

all concerned.

The treasury holds bonds intrust as follows: For the Pacific Taliroads shiring funds—Union, Pacific Railroad Company, \$1,379,806; 1n. dain trust-fund, \$1,893,016; Miscellaneous, \$1,90,006, II takes bolds cash for the Pacific railroads sinking funds—For the Union Pacific, \$1,184,859; for the Central Pacific, \$2,321,184,859.

For the Union Pacine, Si, 103, 105 the Department has specifying a sum a have not been n tested, as the Department has lacked the consent of the railroad companies to the purchase of the securities have been a bight n man, t value that the companies were averse to the purchase. The whole subject of an advisable method by which the Government may finally and assuredly obtain payment of the dish it holds against the corporations needs the attention.

the Government may finally and assuredly obtain payment of the dobt it holds against the corporations needs the attention of Cot myress.

It is plain that there is a need of Congressional intervention, and of legislation to place the relations of the contracting parties in a condition to benefit them ail. The United States Commissioner of Railroads, in his report for ISS2, made accurate statements upon this subject, and suggestions of legislation which, in their general scope, commend themselves to the integment of this bepartment, and, as this Department is informed, are acceptable to those corporations. It is understood by the Department is informed, are acceptable to those corporations. It is understood by the Department, that the Commissioner will, in his report for this year, renew his recommendations, and he will submit a bill for the consideration of courses, designed to remove differences and difficulties, to end litigation and official embard differences and difficulties, to end litigation and official embard as bill for the consideration of courses, designed to remove differences and difficulties, to end litigation and official embard and the population of the parties of the mount of the debt of the consideration of the parties of the mount of the debt of the considerations, so as to know what sum, may about the United States both princip is and interest of the consideration of the design of the parties of the analysis of the parties of the states will be intricated. It is not apprehended, however, but that there will be an agreement upon them when Congress and act upon it, if it sees lit to act. This Department cornestly asks the attention of Congress to this important subject.

ALASKA.

conviets, instales, bidots, or persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge, cannot be properly enforced without penalties for their violation, which the law does not inflict. Some of the supervising boards or commissions have found it necessary to provide, temporarily, for the care of persons landed in violation of law. They have returned must of them to the respective comfress whome they came must be vessel, in a sum target confirmed, and the state of the supervision of

positis, and of source of profit.

The Treasury Department should be relieved of the administration of affairs in that Territory, except so far as they come in its legitimate functions.

e Alaska Commercial Company has during the past year
performed the conditions of its lease. It has taken about duly performed the conditions of its lease. It has taken about 75 per cent of the maximum number of seal-skins allowed, and has paid the tax thereon and the rent of the islands, in accordate with the terms of the lease.

The several reports of the heads of offices and bureaus are herewith transmitted. CHAS. J. POLGEA. Secretary.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE COURTS.

MR. FEUARDENT STILL TESTIFYING. EIGHTEENTH DAY OF THE TRIAL OF THE SUIT

AGAINST GENERAL DI CESNOLA. Yesterday was the eighteenth day of the trial of the Fenardent-di Cesnela libel case. The court-room was well filled. President Barnard of Columbia College sat with General di Cesnola. John W. Hamer-sley, Professor Augustus Merriam and Admiral Nichol-

son were also present. In answer to questions of Mr. Bangs, Mr. Fenardent sought to prove the statement in the book pamphlet for which he avows his responsibility to this effect: "The fraud consisted in the endeavor make it appear that the whole of the collection of Cypriote antiquities was found in one place, namely, in the Temple of Venus at Golgoi, discovered and unearthed by di Cesnola himself. I think it most probable that Mi. di Cesnola made but few excavations anywhere in Cyprus and that while he may have found a few objects at the place he chooses to call Golgot, be made no such find as asserts he did; and I also think it unlikely that he ever discovered the Temple of Venus or any temple whatever in that place."

The witness said that he formed an opinion that sor of the objects in the collection did not come from Golgot; of other objects he had formed no opinion. Mr. Choate interposed that the charge read was a wholesale charge, and Mr. Fcuardent could not exculpate himself by sho ing what he believed to be discrepancies in statements made at different times in respect to single statues. Mr. Feuardent was permitted to state what his grounds were for disbelieving the statements made by General di Cesnola touching the single statues to which he referred, and he said that they were drawn from various publications. This answer was stricken out by the Court, and it was decided that generalities and the class of evidence to which they belonged could not be permitted. Mr. Fenardout, when called upon to produce chapter and verse to support his assertion that General di Cesnola had never discovered a temple of Venus, pointed out passages in Ceccaide, Doell, Calvin and Cesnola's " Cypand the Revue des Sciences of Turin, which he claimed showed variations in the statements concerning the temple and its dimensions. One of his references was to Lang's letter in Ceccaide's book, which expresses was to Lang's letter in Ceccaide's book, which expresses the writer's theory that there were two temples. Among other reasons for doubting the existence of the temple which Mr. Feuardeut gave was that the statues which General di Cesnola states he found there belong to widely different periods; some to the carly Egyptian, others to the late Roman. He thought it singular that so large a collection should have been found in a temple whose wails were of mad. Photographs were shown and comparison of publications were made seeking to establish the fact that objects now exhibited in the Museum as a part of the Golgoi find had been previously referred to as having been found at the temple at Dali or elsewhere. In some cases, it was said that statues and other pieces now ascribed to Golgoi were found before excavations were made there.

Mr. Feuardeut testified again as to the statue holding the horned head, and the Court suggested that the jury were evidently weary of heaving the same testimony over and over again, and called upon Mr. Bangs to limit it. A few minutes afterward Mr. Choate objected to the testimony as immaterial on the ground of fatigue; a remark which enlivened the wearied jurors perceptibly. Mr. Bangs asked if the proportion of noses was large in the Cesnola collection.

Mr. Choate—We cannot go into the whole subject of

the Cesuola collection.

Mr. Choate—We cannot go into the whole subject of the use of ancient noses again.

the use of ancient noises again.

Mr. Bangs—I know it. I knew that the very suggestion of ancient noises would open Mr. Choate's mouth.

Mr. Choate objected to any testimony concerning Mr. Feunrdent's pecuniary damages from newspaper publications going in, as no allegations were made in the pleadings, and Mr. Feuardent's counsel expressly stated

in ats opening that the suit was prought on publis grounds. The objection was sustained.

MONCK'S CAREER OF FRAUD IN ENGLAND. The trial of the suit of W. A. Heney to recover \$375 65 as wages for his services as secretary to the notorious "Dr." Monck, who alleges that he has "healed" many credulous persons in Brooklyn by "laying-on of hands," was concluded in the Supreme Court in
that city yesterday, and a scaled verdiet will be rendered
to-day. Monck himself was on the stand. He denied
hiring Hency as his secretary, but said he helped him out of charity. On his cross-examination he admitted that while giving exhibitions as a medium in England he was arrested under the Vagrant act, as he was arrested under the Vagrant act, as having no permenant habitation, and sent the jall in Yorkshire for three months. A magistrate's decision in Engand, in which Monck was said not to be a high-priced medium, but a cheap jack, who was justly in-prisoned for three months for vagrancy, was read to the witness, who did not deny its trathfulness. An account of Monck's conviction as a "rogue and a vagahond" while pretending to be a "Christian healer," printed in The London Times, was also read in court. Monck testified that he was worth \$50,000 in England, and sold two yachts and horses and carriages before coming to this country. He asserted that the Earl of Beaconsfield aided him in being set free from prison, and that the Prince and Princess of Wales and "lords of high degree" had called on him at his lodgings in London. A question as to his setting fire to his church, when he was preaching in England, in order to get the insurance, was ruled out. He said that he had plenty of money now, and when asked if he had subscribed \$5,000 to the fund for a new opera house in Brooklyn, he replied that he had offered to take stock in the enterprise and had a right to do as he pleased with his money. He denied ever attempting any liberties with Mrs. Hency, the plaintiff's wife.

Mrs. Hency was recalled and said that she left Monck's

wife.

Mrs. Hency was recalled and said that she left Monek's house because she had found that he was "a humbug and a libertine." Objection being made to this, the answer was excluded.

Judge Pratt, in charging the jury, said that the case was excluded.

Judge Pratt, in charging the jury, said that the case
was a simple one, and should have been disposed of is
an hour instead of taking two days.

WHY MR KNEELAND WROTE A LETTER. The direct examination of S. H. Kneeland in the suit of the Metropolitan against the Man-hattan and the New-York Elevated Railroad Companies was concluded yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Van Brunt, and the cross-examination was begun by David Dudley Field. Mr. Kneeland would not say positively what his motive was in seeking to get Messrs. Sage and Gould to go into the Metropolitan Company. He thought that Mr. Sage would exe cise a large influence. Mr. Fie'd showed the witness a letter, over which he smiled. It was

Mr. Grant: If I held Manhattan stock, I should hold on to it. Oct. 1, 1881.

as follows:

Mr. Field-Did you write that? Mr. Kneeland-I did. This man, H L. Grant, had an office at No. 145 Broadway, under Cyrus W. Field's office. He said that he held 200 shares and had followed me for six mouths regarding it. Finally I found out that he was six months regarding it. Finally I found out that he was one of Cyrus W. Field's "smellers," and so I wrote that if he held stock—I believed that he had none, and never had. I fell in my own mind and heart that he had none. Mr. Field—Did you tell by your brother.

Mr. Field—Did you tell the truth or try to deceive when you wrote the letter!

Mr. Kneeland—I advised Mr. Grant to do just as I was done maself.

loing myself.

The examination will be continued to-day.

MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON'S SUIT. The trial of the suit of Mrs. Eliza B. Anderson, the widow of General Kobert Anderson, against the Continental Fire Insurance Company, to reover \$10,000 for a fire policy upon furniture and other property burned in the Morrell storehouse, was begun yesterday before Judge Larremore in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Anderson applied to the company for a policy for \$10,000 on February 3, 1881, which was to run one year.

\$10,000 on February 3, 1881, which was to run one year. She asserts that the company waived the payment and premiums as a condition precedent to the execution and delivery of the policy. The company made no demand for the premiums, and did not attempt to rescind its agreement until after the fire of October 10, 1881, and after she had tendered the full amount of the premiums. Mrs. Anderson asserts that she never refused to pay the premiums. The company alleges that the policy contains a provision that it should not be liable until the premiums had been paid and that nothing less than a distinct agreement should be considered as waiving any condition in the policy. It declares that it twice sens the plaintiff a bill for premiums due on the policy, but that it had never been paid. Five days after the fire, Mrs. Anderson offered to pay the premiums, but the policy had been cancelled in April before. A motion to dismiss the case was denied.

CIVIL NOTES.

Henry A. Slater, who was imprisoned on Henry A. Slater, who was imprisoned out the ship Northern Light, Captain Joshua Sloeum, for fifty-three days, was awarded \$25 as damages yesterday in the City Court, before Judge McAdam, in a suit against Robert Mitchell, the mate of the vessel.

Judge Truax, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed R. F. Farrell referee to take testimony in the suit for separation brought by Henry Bohlea against his wife, Elizabeth Bohlen. The plaintiff alleges that the sounds were married on October 15, 1882; that

against his wife, Edizabeth Bolines. The Just 1882; that his wife has been an habitual drunkard; that she has knocked him down, severely injured his face, endeavored to choke him, and kieked him; and that she has threatened to kill him; so that he is in fear of his life. On October 11 his wife ejected him from the house and has since refused to allow him to return. Mrs. Bohlen has not defended the action.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 4 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the portrait of Vice-Chancellor Sanford was pre-sented to the Court by Edward Sanford, of New-York, and then handed down:

then handed down:

Thomas Simpson, Jr., agt. Euphemia P. Del F. and another. Independ reversed, new trial granted.

In re. Columbia Insurance Company: in re, accounting of Bertrand Clover, etc.; in re. Attorney General agt. the Continental Insurance Company. Order affirmed.

The People agt. the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Appeal In Freepie agt. the Kinckertocker fee Company. Appeal dismissed.

Michael H. Haggerty and others agt. Benjamin Andrews and others. Orders of General and Special Terms reversed. George Bushane agt. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; George P. Delisser agt. Thomas A. O'Keefe; The Westchester Gas Light Company; of Yonkers, agt. the Yonkers Gas Light Company; Catherine E. Bodee act. John A. Thompson: William B. Fitch agt. William J. Best. Judgments affirmed with costs.

Justus W. Victory agt. Benjamin Blood. Motion for reargument denied.

The following motions were made: George Wagoner agt. William Combes; to dismiss appeal, Granted. Marie Haussner agt. the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

ubmitted. Alfred A. Froeman agt. Harriet A. Colt. Submitted. Mary Ann Feister agt. John Shepard. Submitted. Hannah Mead agt. Lucretia C. Smith. Court took the papers. William R. Seward agt. Henry F. Huntington. Court totk the papers.

Henry R. Dunham agt, Joseph Cudlipp. Argued and sub-

The following appeals from orders were made: No. 758-John O'Reilly agt the City of Kingston. Argued. No. 753-Eliza C. Hallenbeck agt. Barnard O'Donneil. No. 753—Eliza C. Hallenbeck agt. Barnard O'Donnell.
Argued.
163—Benjamin Russack agt. John Sabey, Jr. Argued.
No. 702—The New-York West Shore and Buffalo Railroad
Company, to acquire the lands of T. G. Townsend and others.
Argued.
No. 769—The New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad
Company, to acquire the lands of Elizabeth Christic. Passed.
No. 740—Henry Danerbaum agt. Lehman H. Mandelbaum,
appellant. Argued.
No. 771—Tary L. McKenna agt. Thomas Bolger. Submitted.
No. 764—The People ex rel. Edward McKenzte agt. the
Board of Supervisors of Ulster County. Argued.
The following is the day calendar for December 5—Nos. 254,
318, 336, 337, 216, 338, 341 and 344.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The proceedings of

w ASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows: No. 891—Frederick T. Frelinghuyaen, Secretary of State, plaintiffin error, agt the United States or rel. John J. Key; and No. 995—The United States er rel. the La Abra Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Frederick T. Freling-huyaen, Socretary of State. Argument concluded. No. 67—Mary R. Stoever, appellant, agt. John N. Rickman, Argument begun. COURT CALENDARS-DECEMBER 5. SUPREME COURT—CRAMBERS—Refore Lawrence, J.—Nos. 4, 39, 90, 91, 97, 98, 164, 163, 172, 195, 197, 202, 205, 06, 213, 218.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELESRAPH.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Cotton dull: Middling, 9 15-16c.; Low
Middling, 9 11-16c.; LowOlordinary, 9 3-16c.; net receipta., 356;
gross. 6,356; experts coastwise, 1,365; males. 1,300;
last evening, 100; stock, 107,095.